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The Record.

GREENVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1911.

Muhlenberg County

is rich in coal, iron, timber, potter's clay, etc., and the most inviting field in Kentucky for investment of capital and pluck.

VOL. XIII. NO. 21.

50c. PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

Farm and Garden

LATE BLIGHT OF CELERY.

Methods Found Efficacious In California In Dealing With Disease.

According to the College of Agriculture of California, the celery blight is one of the many fungous diseases which may be controlled by spraying with bordeaux mixture.

Based on the results of investigation by a California expert, the following spraying scheme is recommended:

The formula for bordeaux should be five pounds of bluestone, six pounds of stone lime and fifty gallons of water. When the plants are small thirty to forty gallons of bordeaux per acre are sufficient, but the amount should be increased at each application, so that



Photograph by C. M. Barnitz.

IN THE CELERY FIELD.

when the plants are fifteen or more inches high the spray is put on at the rate of not less than 100 gallons per acre.

Spray seed beds at least twice, especially if grown on soil which produced blighted celery the preceding year.

After plants are transplanted into the field spraying should begin when the first blight is noticed. In my event the first spraying should be given not later than six weeks after transplanting, and one application a month should be given until the seasonal rain or heavy fog comes.

After the rains have set in spray every two weeks if possible until the crop is harvested.

Where the plants are over fifteen inches tall they should be gone over twice at each spraying, the machine moving in the opposite direction the second time.

Upon the carefulness and thoroughness of the spraying is dependent to a large extent the successful control of the blight.

Demonstration plots sprayed by the experimenter according to the above scheme came through the season in first class shape and were almost entirely free from blight at harvest time.

Farming is a manufacturing business, and costs of production must be calculated as carefully as in any other business.

Look Out For Cabbage Flies.
Lettuce, radishes and onions will require careful watching in early spring to prevent the ravages of cabbage flies. They are so small as to easily escape notice, and the first suspicion of their presence will be the disappearance of the young plants just as they are nicely started. Dusting liberally with soot, wood ashes or air slaked lime will prevent their work, but it should be done as soon as the plants appear above ground.

Fertilizing the Muskmelon.
The New Jersey experiment station secured an increase in yield of 115 per cent by the use of 150 to 200 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre. Half the fertilizer was applied at planting time about the hills and worked into the soil and the remainder about three weeks later. Dried blood and sulphate of ammonia used in the same manner were a little less effective, but increased the yield from 87 to 91 per cent.

There should be a good reason for everything done on the farm, and things that are unreasonable should not be done. Whenever superstition is banished and systematic thinking takes the place of "moon farming" farm progress will begin.

Oilseed For Live Stock.

Oil cake or oilmeal in proper quantities is considered by our best stockmen to be one of the most healthful foods that is on the market, states Professor Humphrey of the University of Wisconsin.

Look After the Plow.
What is the condition of the plow? Has it been properly protected this winter, and is it in good condition for plowing when needed? A plow that will not scour is an abomination.

FEEDING HAY TO HOGS.

Alfalfa Gives Best Results, but All Legumes Are Valuable.

At the Kansas experiment station the writer divided a number of hogs into two equal lots and fattened one lot on all the grain they would eat and the other lot on all the grain and dry alfalfa hay they would eat.

For every 100 pounds gained by the hog fattened on grain alone the hogs fed alfalfa hay and grain gained 173 pounds. The hogs showed a gain of 88 pounds of pork per ton of alfalfa hay fed. The same weight of grain that was worth \$1 fed alone brought \$1.30 when fed with the alfalfa.

At the Nebraska experiment station hogs fattened on grain alone made corn worth 77 cents a bushel, and when alfalfa hay was fed with the grain the corn brought \$1 per bushel.

In a careful experiment made by Professor R. J. Kuznetz at the Kansas experiment station with fattening hogs fed corn and alfalfa hay 100 pounds of alfalfa hay saved ninety-six pounds of corn, and he estimated that 1,520 pounds of pork were produced from the alfalfa hay from each acre.

Growing pigs should have constant access to alfalfa hay whenever pasture cannot be furnished. It saves grain, lessens the cost of feeding, furnishes exactly the materials needed for developing bone, muscle and the vital organs, makes more of the grain digestible, stimulates the appetite and keeps the bowels active.

Alfalfa is much the best hay for hogs, although the hay from any legume makes profitable hog feed—hay from Canadian field peas, the clovers, cowpeas and peanuts. Hay from timothy red top and similar grasses has little value as hog feed. The leaves of early cut corn fodder cured green and sorghum cut when the seeds are in milk make good hay for hogs, although not nearly equal in feeding value to the hays previously recommended.

The leaf of the hay is the valuable part for the hog feed; the stems are too woody and are detrimental in any plant which is used to make hay for hogs. The plant should be cut when it has the most leaves and is in the best feeding condition and the hay cured in a way to preserve the leaves as green and fresh as possible.

Fattening hogs need only a moderate quantity of hay, enough so that they will consume seven to eight pounds of leaves with each bushel of grain. Breeding hogs and growing pigs should have every day when not on pasture all the hay they will eat, consuming the leaves only.

Hog raisers are often advised to cut or grind the hay or to cut and soak it. The hay should be fed whole and dry. The stems are too woody to be digestible and are detrimental to the other feeds. Is a careful test conducted by the writer there was a loss of over 4 per cent from grinding alfalfa hay for hogs—H. M. Cottrell, Formerly of Kansas Agricultural College.

Points on Swine Raising.

To get the best results from swine growing the selection and care of the brood sow are important factors, and the same is true with the boar. The best is none too good. It is well enough for the general farmer to keep grades, but he should avoid scrubs if he expects to make a profit. Sows that produce a large litter of strong pigs are the ones to keep for stock raising. If after having two or three litters at the most she does not prove her ability as a breeder, if she does not show good motherly traits and develop into a good milker, dispose of her.

Much depends upon the sire. We look to him for improvement and should expect it, and even though an extra good one may cost a few dollars more it is a good investment.

Most farmers have a preference for a certain breed of hogs. One may choose any of the more popular breeds without making very much of a mistake. When corn is the main crop the hog that can lay on fat and convert food into money with the best economy will continue to be the choice of the feeder. Among the high grades of any breed there are much variation and plenty of room for improvement.

Undertaking and Embalming.

Coffins in White Enamel and Stained Varnish finish; Caskets in White Enamel, Natural Woods, White, Colored and Black Cloth Covered; all Metallic and Copper lined airtight Caskets; all lengths, and regular, extra and double extra widths.

Steel Grave Vaults of all sizes constantly in stock, for immediate delivery.

Burial Robes, Wrappers, Suits, Dresses, Slippers, etc., in large variety.

Our two licensed Embalmers respond at once to calls for such services.

Our general equipment is complete and of highest grade.

We have a Funeral Car in service, subject to call anywhere.

Two Private Long-Distance Telephones, Store 72; Residence 108.

Residence 150 yards from store.

Prompt service any hour day or night.

The J. L. ROARK ESTATE.

ORIEN L. ROARK, Manager.

The Valuable Sheep.

Sheep occupy the same position among the various animals of the farm that clover, alfalfa, cowpeas, beans and other legumes occupy among the plants. They renovate the soil and improve the exhausted fields, and, while they may not be able to draw nitrogen from the air and deposit it in the soil for future crops, many of our best and most learned authorities claim that they will add to the soil more than they will remove from it.

Look to the Separator.

Keep the hand separator in good repair. It is a fast running machine, and failure to maintain proper adjustments means loss of dollars and cents. Keep its bearings clean, cover it up when not in use and it will run well and last a long time.

Oilseed For Live Stock.

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Kentucky Fair Dates.

The following are the dates fixed for holding the Kentucky Fairs for 1911 as far as reported. Officers of fairs are requested to report to us any omissions or corrections of dates.

Madisonville, July 18—5 days.

Henderson, July 25—5 days.

Mt. Sterling, July 25—5 days.

Jackson, July 25—5 days.

Providence, August 1—5 days.

Danville, August 1—5 days.

Versailles, August 1—5 days.

Lexington, August 7—6 days.

Hazardburg, August 8—3 days.

Uniontown, August 8—3 days.

Elizabethtown, August 9—4 days.

Vansburgh, August 9—4 days.

Lawrenceburg, August 15—4 days.

Litchfield, August 15—4 days.

Burkville, August 15—4 days.

Broadhead, August 16—3 days.

Fern Creek, August 16—3 days.

Shepherdsville, Aug. 22—4 days.

Shepherdsville, August 22—4 days.

Frankfort, August 22—4 days.

Fulton, August 29—5 days.

Barlowton, August 30—4 days.

Franklin, August 31—3 days.

Paris, September 1—3 days.

Monticello, September 1—3 days.

Alexander, September 5—3 days.

Mont Olivet, September 5—4 days.

Hodgenville, September 5—3 days.

Sanders, September 6—4 days.

Kentucky State Fair, Louisville, September 11—6 days.

Scottsville, September 11—3 days.

Horse Cave, September 20—4 days.

Morganport, September 21—3 days.

Glasgow, September 27—4 days.

Mayfield, September 27—4 days.

Paducah, October 3—4 days.

Murray, October 11—4 days.

THE RATE TO CHICAGO REDUCED.

Monon Route Announces New Schedule of Fares One Way and Round Trip.

The Monon Route announces that it will henceforth sell tickets between Louisville and Chicago at \$6 one way, instead of \$8 as formerly, and \$12 round trip, good 30 days returning, instead of \$16. Patrons are offered exceptionally good service by the Monon, which on night trains from Louisville operates Compartment and Drawing-room Pullmans, as well as the usual straight sleeper. The day trains have Parlor and Dining cars, and the very finest modern, new coaches. Inquiries cheerfully answered by E. H. Bacon, D. P. A., Louisville, Ky.

Save your home by having your flues repaired. Barkley Bros. do this work in best manner.

J. H. HAYES
Painter and Interior
=: Decorator. =

A Little Good Paint in Time Saves \$ \$ \$

When your buildings need painting, every day's delay costs you money. The sun, rain, snow and frost are getting in their work. Lumber costs too much to let it decay for want of a little paint.

It costs less to use good paint than to buy out it. We use nothing but good paint on our work.

CARTER
Strictly Pure
WHITE LEAD

Pure Linseed Oil, Pure Turpentine and the most expensive colors

The kind of paint we use never cracks or scales—only years of wear will do it. Let it figure with you when ready paint. We guarantee a first-class and durable job price. Don't put it off.

Telephone No. 254.

New stock sewing machine needles at Roark's for all machines.

Very Serious

It is a very serious matter to ask for one medicine and have the wrong one given you. For this reason we urge you in buying to be careful to get the genuine

THEDFORD'S BLACK- DRAUGHT
Liver Medicine

The reputation of this old, reliable medicine, for constipation, indigestion and liver trouble, firmly established. It does not imitate other medicines. It is better than others, or it would not be the favorite liver powder, with a larger sale than all others combined.

Steel Grave Vaults of all sizes constantly in stock, for immediate delivery.

Burial Robes, Wrappers, Suits, Dresses, Slippers, etc., in large variety.

Our two licensed Embalmers respond at once to calls for such services.

Our general equipment is complete and of highest grade.

We have a Funeral Car in service, subject to call anywhere.

Two Private Long-Distance Telephones, Store 72; Residence 108.

Residence 150 yards from store.

Prompt service any hour day or night.

The J. L. ROARK ESTATE.

ORIEN L. ROARK, Manager.

We Ask You

to take Cardui, for your female trouble, because we are sure it will help you. Remember that this great female remedy—

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THE RECORD.

An Independent Newspaper.

PUBLISHED THURSDAYS BY
RECORD PRESS,
OWEN RICH,
President.
ORIEN L. ROARK,
Secretary.

ORIEN L. ROARK, EDITOR.
Long-Distance Telephone, No. 72.
Office in new annex rear of store, ground floor.

50 CENTS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

TERMS.

The subscription price of the paper is payable in advance, and when the time has expired to which it is paid, the paper will be stopped.

Cards of thanks, obituary notices, etc., if not longer than ten lines, will be published free. A charge of 25 cents per line for longer notices.

No variation of this rule to anyone.

Free sample copies will be mailed.

Advertisements will be inserted. A rate card will be furnished on request.

Address all communications and make all remittances payable to THE RECORD PRESS, Greenville, Ky.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1911.

Entered at the Greenville, Ky., post office as second-class matter.

If every state would improve its main highways to the highest point of efficiency, between half a billion and a billion dollars would be saved annually in the United States in transportation charges and the enhancement of realty values according to the United States office of public roads. To effect this enormous saving the officials declare it would be necessary to improve only about 20 per cent. of the roads at an average expenditure of \$7,000 a mile. It is estimated that the road improvement could be accomplished by the donation of about \$4,000,000 by each State.

ECONOMY in Government work is as desirable as in other lines of endeavor. According to the comparative figures compiled by the Railway World the Federal pension officials can learn something from the pension department of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It cost the United States one dollar to distribute \$60 in pensions during 1910, while the Pennsylvania distributed \$109 in pensions for one dollar. The Pennsylvania's unit cost, it is estimated, would save the Government more than a million dollars a year. If these figures are correct, it is in order for the Federal Pension Office to readjust its methods. Probably Pennsylvania would not refuse to give useful advice to Washington officials who desire to profit by an object lesson in efficiency.

Democratic Ticket Named.

The Democratic voters of Kentucky in a primary election held last Saturday named the following ticket. There was a light vote.

United States Senator, Ollie M. James, Marion.

Governor, James B. McCreary, Richmond.

Lieutenant Governor, E. J. McDermott, of Jefferson county.

Treasurer, Tom S. Rhea, Russellville.

Auditor, Henry M. Bosworth.

Secretary of State, C. F. Creelius, Falmouth.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, Barksdale Hamlett, Hopkinsville.

Attorney General, James Garnett, Columbia.

Commissioner of Agriculture, J. W. Newman, Versailles.

Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Robt. L. Greene, Frankfort.

Swiss Funeral Customs.

Swiss funeral customs are most peculiar. At the death of a person the family inserts a formal, black edged announcement in the papers asking for sympathy, and stating that "the mourning urn" will be exhibited during certain hours on a special day. In front of the house where the person died there is placed a little black table covered with a black cloth, on which stands a black jar. Into this the friends and acquaintances of the family drop little black-margined visiting cards, sometimes with a few words of sympathy on them. The urn is put on the table on the day of the funeral. Only men ever go to the churchyard, and they generally follow the hearse on foot.

If you have a watch or clock out of running order, jewelry to be repaired, or sewing machines out of service, bring them to McCracken and get firstclass guaranteed work.

Fresh, smoked and salted meats of all kinds at J. E. Coombs & Co's market.

Sewing machine needles of all kinds, oil, bands, etc., at Roark's.

If you want that dead watch or clock put to work, let Mr. have it and he will put it to running.

When the Baby Cries.

It is astonishing to observe how little imaginative insight most women bring to bear upon the crying of small infants.

The instructed modern woman knows that all babies must and will cry to some extent, and that it is a normal and healthy form of expression. At the same time, and this is but natural, it is much easier to apply this theory to some other woman's baby. A human mother, whatever her theories, does not like to hear her own baby cry much. Although her beliefs are modern, her uneasiness is distinctly primitive. Crying is crying, and she does not take pains to learn the "language of a cry"; therefore the crying baby is either fed, or rocked, or searched for a safety pin.

This is not sympathetic treatment. A baby has a multitude of reasons for expressing distress, and is quite clever enough to vary its crying according to its reason. If adults were forcibly fed, or violently jounced up and down, or stripped and searched every time they grumbled, this would be a bad world to live in. Yet this is the treatment meted out to small babies who cannot talk back, or thump the table, or go out and bang the door.

It is the duty of each mother to study her baby's cry as if it were a little foreign language. It is true, she will soon hear the cry which says, "Isn't it about feeding time?" and the one that says, "I wish you would be more careful when you dress me," and the one that simply calls for human companionship; but she will also hear and learn to recognize many others.

The cry for food usually begins as a sort of fretful, peevish whimper, soon rising, as the baby's sense of outrage grows, to a loud, angry protest; but this cry is not in place except at meal-time. Sometimes it means that a very smart baby is trying to enforce its will in spite of rules. In such a case the rules must, of course, be kept, but it is only fair to see if thirst is the trouble. A baby has just as much right to a drink of water as any one else, and the drink is just as good for it.

Fretful crying with restlessness at sleeping-time generally means overfeeding; the baby is suffering from indigestion, and more food is not likely to be the remedy.

A loud cry, accompanied with squirming and drawing up of the legs, means some sort of pain in the abdomen, and no one could take the explosive cry of anger or fright for anything but what it is.

An incessant little "worrying" whimper often means fatigue and sleepiness. "Don't try to entertain me—just lay me down and shade the light."

Make a study of this little language, and save both yourself and your baby much wear and tear.

Roark's furniture polish is somewhat better than the rest, and is sold considerably cheaper, and with the broadest guarantee—money back if not better than any you ever used.

Contract to Build a Town.

A contract for 1000 buildings, to include dwellings, churches, schools, theaters and other structures recently made by the Consolidation Coal Co. of Baltimore, indicates the magnitude of the operations under way for the development of its great coal property of 100,000 acres in the Elkhorn field of Eastern Kentucky. The contract was let to the Nichola Building Co. of Pittsburgh, and the contractors are to establish saw and planing mills, brick works and other shops for providing material for the building of the houses and the macadamizing of several miles of streets and the building of a lake. It is also proposed to establish electric light and water plants.

This is probably the largest contract for town building ever made by one company with one contracting company in this country. It is typical of the magnitude of development work under way in Eastern Kentucky.

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Sewing machine needles of all kinds, oil, bands, etc., at Roark's.

If you want that dead watch or clock put to work, let Mr. have it and he will put it to running.

Do you drink coca-cola? Then ours. It is pure and refreshing.

TAYLOR & POOLE.

House and Land for Rent.

The Captain Roark property, 7 room house, stable, fine water, several acres of land, ready for cultivation located just outside of town, on two streets, will be rented reasonably.

Fine location, desirable home. Apply to Orien L. Roark, Greenville, Ky.

Engaged To a Dummy.

A friend of mine who is superintendent of a deaf and dumb asylum invited me to attend a dance that the inmates of the asylum were going to have.

"You'll have a quiet time," he said but will enjoy it as a novelty".

So I went. My friend said he would be busy all the evening, and told me to just go ahead and enjoy myself. I saw a pretty girl that looked as though she might be a good dancer, and so I went up to her and bowed politely, smiled, and made motions asking her to dance with me. She nodded assent and we started off. She danced so well that I immediately engaged her for several more dances, including the "Home, Sweet Home" waltz at the last. When the time came for that dance I went over to her and was standing by her side when a big fellow came up and said to her:

"I thought you said you'd dance the last waltz with me."

"Well, I can't," she answered, nodding toward me; I'm engaged to this dummy here."

The honest man, deceived in his illusions, but still honest, is a man par excellence.—Chamfort.

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We are here to serve you with anything in the line of printed stationery for your business and personal use.

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OF ALL KINDS

The best quality of work at prices that are RIGHT

I. C. R. R. LOCAL TIME CARD.



NORTH BOUND.

125 Louisville Express.....	11:25 am
125 Cincinnati Express.....	1:54 pm
104 Louisville Limited.....	4:08 pm
136 Central City accommodation.....	7:15 pm
SOUTH BOUND.	
125 Paducah and Cairo accom.....	5:15 am
121 Fulton accommodation.....	12:40 pm
101 New Orleans special.....	3:40 pm
No N. G. spec. (Louisville season only) and June 3, 1911.	7:15 pm

W. G. CRAWFORD, Agt.

Local Mention.

Howdy! Have a good time the Fourth?

Republican county convention here Saturday.

Let me fix your clock.

The ice and water departments are being used liberally, but there is not a heavy demand for electric lights these nights.

Continue to swat the flies.

Mrs. T. J. Coats, of Richmond, has been here for some days on a visit to the family of Mr. R. T. Martin.

One accountant reports that 37 persons passed one of our most prominent street corners last Tuesday, but it is a surety that the same person passed more than once, as it is not thought so many persons were in town on the Fourth.

Needles for all sewing machines at Roark's.

Mrs. Elizabeth Vincent, aged 85 years, died at the home of Mr. Felix Vincent, in the Isbell neighborhood, last Monday night, and was buried in the family graveyard Tuesday afternoon. She was one of the pioneers of her neighborhood, and was well known and generally beloved.

Several of the new all-steel coaches are now in use on the I. C. and they are attracting much attention. The new club cafe car is especially attractive, and is run through from Louisville now on train No. 101 and carried through on No. 102. Heretofore the dining car was switched at Central city, leaving the section to and from Louisville without this convenience.

People from the country and from other towns are beginning to look for homes, as they desire to get the benefit of our high school, and desire to move here for the purpose of educating their children. It is likely that by fall we shall have quite a few new residents in our city on this account alone.

Summer furniture a specialty at Roark's. Look it over.

The city council met in regular monthly session last Monday night, and the principal business presented was claims incident to the street work that has been in progress for the past month.

See Big Ben at Macks watch-making shop.

A fire hydrant will be placed at the corner of Main cross and Paradise streets soon, the city council having ordered the plug at its meeting Monday night. This is an important matter, as the school building and several residences will be protected that have heretofore been without it.

Sunday is ordinarily a hilarious day here compared with the glorious Fourth, as it was carried out Tuesday.

Home rendered lard 12½c. per pound. J. E. COOMBS & Co.

Serious Accident Narrowly Averted.

Esq. and Mrs. H. C. McCracken were thrown from their buggy in Central City about 9 o'clock last Sunday morning, but luckily escaped with only a few bruises and scratches. They were driving over to see their son, Harry and family, and as they came in town an automobile came up behind them at a rapid gait, causing the horse to shy, swinging the vehicle into a ditch, upsetting the buggy and throwing the occupants out. The termination of the affair is fortunate, and it was a narrow escape.

Swing settees for porches at Roark's.

Mr. James Clemmons, of Powderly, who has been confined to his home for some weeks by rheumatism, was carried to Mudavia, Ind., last Thursday, and it is hoped will be entirely relieved of his trouble.

Try Miss Lena Arnold's shop for high grade clothes pressing.

All business houses were closed the Fourth, and it was a very quiet day here.

Mr. C. W. Roark was in Bowling Green on business the latter part of last week.

Our neighboring city of Hopkinsville claims to be the automobile center of Western Kentucky, and claim to have about 50 new cars there this season.

Large line of collapsible go-carts at Roark's. Prices right.

The Republicans of the State will have their conventions next Saturday, electing delegates to the State convention at Louisville on July 11, when nominations for State officers will be made.

Mr. Cecil E. Roark has been in South Carrollton several days on business.

It was a good thing that this was not a final election; as it was, the Democrats came near being defeated last Saturday, with nobody else running. The vote all over the State was extremely light.

J. E. Coombs & Co. buy beef hides. Highest cash price.



Mc has "Big Ben," one of the best alarm clocks on the market.

We will take it all back—this is not a summer resort. Send along your literature about real summer resorts—will enjoy reading about them, anyhow.

As we hurry to press we hesitate long enough to say "Swat the flies."

There were reports the first of the week that many lizards had been found dead, perishing from the heat, it is supposed!

Mr. L. D. Griggs, of Paradise, was here Monday on official business, as sheriff of the primary election in his precinct, and was around with his many friends, shaking hands and renewing acquaintances.

The crowds here to vote last Saturday failed to arrive.

This is the time of year when a man feels that not only the dogs are affected by the hot weather, and he feels sluggish and green-eyed himself.

Corn-on-the-cob will be on the menu before a great while.

Gardens are beginning to yield satisfactory returns for the labor expended.

Porch swing settees in various lengths and finishes at Roark's.

Mrs. W. C. Jonson and son are with Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Martin in Paducah for a visit.

Typewriter ribbons, all machines, at Roark's.

It Was Safe and Sane Here Allright.

The celebration of the Fourth here Tuesday was more generally observed than ever before, and more people left town than on any day in its history. Every fishing spot was visited, many attended the game of ball played by our boys at Drakesboro, aviators at Owensboro drew quiet number, swimming places were attractive, berry patches were full of folks, some hunted, a few rode the trains just for the fun of the thing, and if anyone stayed at home he remained in the bed or on his back porch, as there was no one on the streets all day.

Ice in Heavy Demand.

Manager Gilman, of the water and light company, is wearing the smile that won't come off these days, as the demands made for ice are enormous, and there is no trouble to supply all callers. The country trade is a large part of the business, many wagons and buggies being loaded each day.

BLACK KNOT.

One of the Worst and Most Common of Cherry and Plum Diseases. Black knot of plums and cherries is one of the most common and destructive of the plant diseases affecting our orchard trees. It is marked by large black swellings or knots appearing on the limbs of certain varieties of cherries and plums. In some sections this disease is exceedingly common and destructive. It is caused by a fungus living as a parasite in the bark and wood of the plum or cherry. This fungus reproduces itself and spreads by means of spores which are carried by the wind and lodge in the crevices of the bark or on the buds, where they germinate, penetrate the living bark and by their presence and growth irritate the cambium, the growing part of the limb. The plant responds to this irritation by the increased growth of this part at the point of infection.

Mrs. John Dwyer died at her home Monday night, and the burial was at Wyatt's Chapel on the Fourth, many persons attending.

Mr. Frank Dukes and wife, of near Weir, lost a five weeks' old daughter, last Saturday, one of twins, and burial was in the Johnsons' graveyard last Sunday.

Good morning! Are you going to fight it out here all summer?

Scabies.

A more common but less euphonious name of this trying affection is the itch. This name is most apt, for it would be difficult to mention anything in the way of a skin disease that causes more intense and violent itching. It is due to the presence in the skin of a mite called acarus scabiei or sarcoptes hominis, a very minute creature, hardly more than visible to the naked eye, yet of wonderful and intricate anatomical structure.

It is only the female that gives trouble, the male being an innocuous creature enough. The mite bores into the skin and then eats her way along under the surface, laying her eggs in the burrow she has made. They are then kept warm by the unwilling victim and hatched out in due course in this human incubator. The mite is not at all grateful, however, for this tender care given to her young. She shows her ingratitude by emitting an irritant fluid, which causes the annoying itching.

The suffering occurs chiefly at night. The hands and wrists are the parts most affected, especially the inner sides of the fingers; but other parts may become involved by being scratched or rubbed by the hands. No social class is exempt from the disease, although, as in all parasitic diseases, the dirty and careless are those most liable to infection.

The disease is contagious, being acquired by more or less close contact with those who have it as in schools or families, or from clothing or bed linen. This explains why one who has been cured frequently suffers a relapse. The clothing, especially the gloves and the pockets, contain the mites, which take the earliest opportunity to leave these uncongenial quarters and seek again the comfortable skin.

The only treatment of any avail is that which kills the mites and destroys the burrows filled with their eggs. This is effected by scrubbing the skin with a hard brush and strong soap-suds, followed by the application of sulphur in some form. The treatment should always be carried out by a physician, for considerable judgment is required to make the applications effectual, yet not so energetic or so long continued as to set up an inflammation of the skin.

To prevent recurrence, all the affected members of a family or school should be treated at the same time, for one left untreated is almost sure to reinfect those who have been cured. All underclothing and bed linen should be thoroughly boiled, and outer clothing dry-cleaned or baked. As an additional precaution, the insides of the pockets should be ironed with a very hot iron.

Porch swing settees in various lengths and finishes at Roark's.

Mrs. W. C. Jonson and son are with Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Martin in Paducah for a visit.

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BIG GAIN IN OUTPUT OF KENTUCKY COAL

More Than 14,000,000 Short Tons Were Mined in 1910, Which Was a Gain of 43 Per Cent.

Muhlenberg, With 2,849,690 Tons, Leads By a Wide Margin, and Produces Almost One-fifth

FIFTY-THREE MEN KILLED IN THREE EXPLOSIONS.

C. J. Norwood, Chief Inspector of Mines, has submitted his annual report for the calendar year of 1910. The report in part is as follows:

"For statistical purposes, the Kentucky coal fields are divided into three districts, namely: The Western, which includes all counties in the western coalfield, the Southern, which includes Bell, Harlan, Jackson, Knox Laurel, Pulaski, Rockcastle, Wayne and Whitney counties, and the Northeastern, which at present includes all other counties in the Eastern coalfield.

"The coal statistics reported by this office refer only to the mines, which term includes not only shipping mines but such of those that employ an average of more than five persons underground as are of commercial importance locally. The number of spores has been distributed, says H. W. Whetzel, plant pathologist, writing in the *New York Times*.

"The period of infection—that is, the time when the tree may take the disease—is probably from May to July. The knots do not appear on the limbs until the following spring, when in the month of April or May they burst forth and in June become covered with a green felt upon which are produced great numbers of summer spores or conidia. These are scattered by the wind and produce new infections in June and July. The knots then gradually become black in color and in March or April of the following year produce another set of minute pockets all over the surface of the knots. These so-called winter spores are distributed in May or June, causing another new set of infections.

"It is thus evident that the knot may cause new infections for two years in succession. These knots are not caused by insects, as is very often supposed.

"The most satisfactory means of controlling this disease consists of a surgical operation—namely, removal of all limbs and twigs bearing knots, cutting at least three or four inches below the knot in every case. The proper time for cutting out the knots is early in the spring, say not later than May, and again in the fall as soon as the leaves are off the trees.

"Permanent relief from the trouble cannot be expected unless an effort is made to eradicate the disease from the entire neighborhood, at least for considerable distances in the direction of the prevailing winds. Old cherry and plum trees should be very carefully pruned out and put in shape or else cut down and destroyed. All knots should be burned promptly after cutting from the tree.

Selecting Seed Wheat. According to the Kansas wheat growers, the idea that large kernels of wheat germinate better than small ones is a mistake. The germinating power is, rather, dependent on the density of the kernels.

When you take an inventory of the farm do not fail to make notes of its healthful surroundings and its attractive features for a happy home.

Hints For the Farmer.

In the north it is hardly safe to plant cucumbers until the middle or last of May. The crop may be planted even as late as the latter part of June.

Nitrogen is by far the most important element in producing a crop of cabbage. It should be quickly available. Top dressing with nitrate of soda is becoming more and more common. Try it on the early crop.

Spring is the ideal time for germinating all seeds. The ground is in mellow and fine tilth after the winter freezing and full of moisture. This applies especially to fine seeds and delicate plants like the alfalfa.

A spring tooth harrow should seldom if ever be used after plowing sod land unless stones are troublesome. The results are much better when a good disk or spading harrow is used alternately with a drag or a float.

To prevent recurrence, all the affected members of a family or school should be treated at the same time, for one left untreated is almost sure to reinfect those who have been cured. All underclothing and bed linen should be thoroughly boiled, and outer clothing dry-cleaned or baked. As an additional precaution, the insides of the pockets should be ironed with a very hot iron.

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FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN

BY F. E. TRIGG
CENTRAL POINT,
ROQUE RIVER
VALLEY,
OREGON
CORRESPONDENCE
SOLICITED



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THE PEAR BLIGHT.

Considering the fact that there is probably no menace to apple and pear orchards that is so serious as pear blight, it will be well to be on the lookout for it as soon as the sap begins to flow, as the blight in question is a bacterial disease of the sap. It is especially important to see that all hold-over cases—that is, cases in which the germs have kept alive during the winter season—are cut out before the sap begins to run so as to prevent their becoming sources of a spread of the disease by bees and other insects to the blossoms and tender twigs of other trees of the same family. The presence of dangerous cases of blight is indicated by a dark colored and sweetish tasting ooze or sap which exudes from the cambium layer through the bark. The bees visit these places, very naturally, get their feet smeared with myriads of the bacteria and as a result are likely to infect a majority of the blossoms which they visit in the course of a day. In view of the fact that bees often cover a territory included in a radius of two miles, the possibility of a spread of the blight will thus be seen to be very great and emphasizes the necessity of destroying completely and thoroughly every hold-over case. The wild hawthorn and crab, belonging as they do to the rose family, may be sources of early infection, and if such trees are in the neighborhood they should be inspected. Later on if trees in the orchard are found to be infected through the blossoms in the manner indicated the only preventive measure known is cutting out with a knife well below the point of infection all diseased branches and limbs. After each cutting both the wound and knife should be sterilized with a one-one-thousandth solution of corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride), which is a deadly poison, and at the close of the day the parts cut away should be burned. By careful cutting a tree can often be saved even though the blight has got into the trunk or has reached down into the roots. The cutting of the blight will be greatly simplified and the damage from it lessened if all water sprouts are kept cut away well up into the head of the tree, as it is through these that infection is most often as well as most quickly carried to the main limbs and trunk.

BUYING ALFALFA LAND.

There are many sections in the south where alfalfa will do well, and it goes without saying that land which will grow the legume is worth a good price. Notwithstanding this there are some facts in connection with the growing of alfalfa which it is well to take into account. One of these is that it will not do well on land that is not well drained, which means that a lot of land which is being sold to northern buyers as prime alfalfa land will not be worth a continental for this purpose until it is drained. Neither will alfalfa do well over a hardpan of any kind which comes too near the surface nor on a stiff clay subsoil. Weather conditions which are likely to prevail during the making of the hay should also be taken into account, rain and heavy dew being very detrimental to a good quality of hay. For this reason the drier or irrigated sections of the west and southwest are preferable for alfalfa growing. We are led to make the above remarks as the result of a conversation with a friend who recently was shown a lot of alfalfa land in a southern state where the holes dug by lands crabs were visible in every direction. This simple fact showed that the water was too near the surface to make successful alfalfa growing possible.

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SWAT THE FLY! IT'S A DEADLY PERIL.

Prof. Herms of the University of California says that the house fly often is spoken of as one of nature's scavengers. He continues: "It can be said without question that the house fly is the poorest of scavengers, and is the most dangerous of man's enemies, a veritable wolf in sheep's clothing. Certainly no one would contend that it is necessary to be infested with vermin as a substitute for bodily cleanliness, and surely no one would argue that it is a breach of trust with nature to annihilate the Anopheles and Stegomyia mosquitoes, which are the transmitters, respectively, of malaria and yellow fever. The argument holds when applied to the house fly; it is not necessarily scavenger and is a gross transmitter of disease."

We print this because we have received a letter from a man in Wisconsin who deprecates our warfare on the fly. He fears that the fight, if carried on, will result in the extinction of the species. We have heard this argument before. A woman raised it last year when the fight was on. She thought it wrong to destroy the fly, because it was one of God's creatures. It was put here for a purpose, and we had no right to blot it out of existence, she contended.

No crusade for hygienic progress was ever made without opposition. One of the most firmly rooted ideas is that nature has nothing that is useless in the economy of the universe. It must be good for something, or else it wouldn't be here, and therefore it should be let alone. These people say this about poison ivy, rattlesnakes, and toads. But these are dangerous to the human family, and they should be root out or killed whenever found. The world has got along without any known help from them. The same applies to the fly.

So long as flies and filth exist together there will be danger to human life. The fly has no place in the economy of civilization. It is not harmless or useful. It is a positive danger to us and the worst enemy we ever had in the animal kingdom. Kill it. Do not suffer one in the house, and harbor nothing which will serve it as a breeding place.

SOME FLY DON'TS.

Don't allow flies in your house. Don't permit them near your food, especially milk.

Don't buy food where flies are tolerated.

Don't have feeding places where flies can land themselves with the dejections from typhoid or dysenteric patients.

Don't allow your fruits and confections to be exposed to swarms of flies.

Don't allow flies to crawl over the baby's mouth and swarm upon the nipple of its nursing bottle.

Clean up your own premises. If you still have flies it is because your neighbors are harboring filth. If they won't clean up ask the board of health to force them to do so.

Don't forget you are not safe from diseases carried by flies unless your grocer, your butcher, your baker—every one from whom you buy foodstuffs—is as careful as you are. See that your town has a food screening ordinance, and that it is enforced.

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"You are living in the neighborhood of great events," said President Huntington in his recent baccalaureate sermon to the graduates of Boston University. Are you young people in touch, and have you kept in sympathetic relation with the progress of the peace principle that is spreading its benign light among the nations today? You are near neighbors to this fact of our time. You are entering an era in the world's history that will, when thoroughly established, put to shame the long dark ages of strife, battle and slaughter which have marred the record of all nations."

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A. L. Wilson, Sparta, Ill.

Mr. Wilson was for a number of years cashier of the First National Bank of Sparta.

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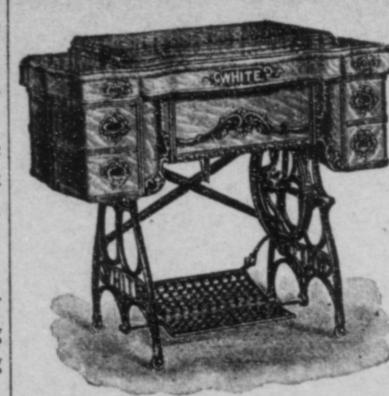
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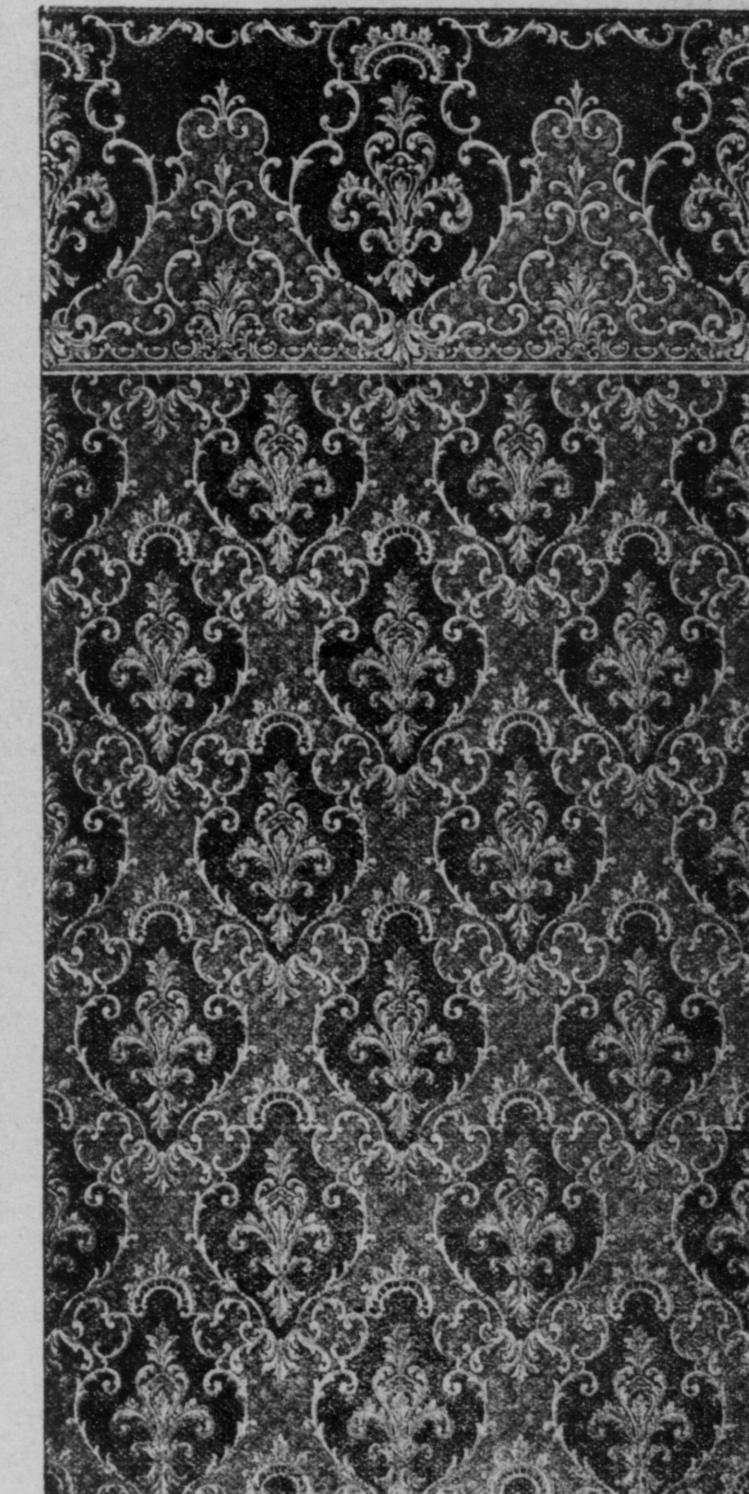
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